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Mobilization and Demobilization

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1. [REDACTED] the first time in February or March 1948 with the Kaganov (Kaganovichesky) Rayvovenkomat in Sverdlovsk /56-50N, 60-38E, USSR. [REDACTED] no 110-hour training but [REDACTED] the class of 1928 did go through this training. [REDACTED] the class of 1929 did not have it. [REDACTED] the class of 1929 was rushed into service to speed the demobilization of older classes. This class received its basic training in the Soviet Zone of Austria while all other classes had their basic in the USSR.
2. [REDACTED] on 27 or 28 July 1949 by the Kaganov Rayvovenkomat in Sverdlovsk. Only male personnel were inducted [REDACTED] how many men were inducted. Several men were rejected because of poor health and several were deferred to enable them to continue their studies. [REDACTED] the Vovenkomat and the Labor Reserve Office divided young men for military and labor service. [REDACTED] all men who are physically fit must serve in the armed forces, even if they are deferred temporarily. The class of 1928 and 1929 were called in two groups. Part of the class of 1928 was drafted in the fall of 1948, some in the spring of 1949, and some of the deferred men in 1950. Part of the class of 1929 was inducted in July 1949. The rest of the class of 1929 was called up in the spring of 1950, which explains why some men were 19 years old and others 20. [REDACTED]

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- 25X1 3. [] Sverdlovsk by train on 3 Aug 49 and traveled via Molotov /5800N-5615E/, Kirov /5833N4942E/, Yaroslavl /5735N3950E/, Moscow /5545N-3735E/ ring, Bryansk /5315N-3420E/, Kiyev /5027N-3032E/, Lvov /4920N-2400E/, Chop /4825N-2211E/. In Chop [] changed from trains running on 5' gauge tracks to trains running on 4'8 1/2" tracks, and then proceeded to Bruck /4801N-1646E/, Austria, arriving on 13 or 14 August. On the way [] other troop transports on various sidings and junctions. [] Trains with troops sometimes were shunted aside for hours at sidings because of low priority. 25X1 25X1 25X1
4. There were 36 EM per car (freight cars). The cars had a double tier of plain wooden benches along the walls on which the EM slept, covered with their overcoats. EM had no mattresses or blankets. The men were fed in the following manner. A kitchen on the train served a thick soup or broth and tea which was taken in pails to the cars. In the cars it was dished out from the pails into the mess gear of the EM. [] only broths, soups, tea, and bread during the trip. 25X1
- 25X1 5. [] at Bruck on 13 or 14 August [] the replacement depot for Central Group of Forces (Austria and Hungary). [] remained there three or four days, and then went to the 46th Gds Mecz Regt. at that time in a summer camp in Allensteig /4841N-1519E/. [] the numerical designation of the replacement depot, or the transient strength. 25X1
- 25X1 6. [] men of the 1929 class are in the Far East. [] in Sovgavan, Khabarevsk area. [] the number of men assigned to the Soviet Zone of Germany, Austria, the Satellites, and the USSR. [] other classes but believe that the class 1930 was registered in 1950 and drafted in 1950. The class of 1932 was registered in 1951 and part of it was drafted in the Fall of 1951. [] in the Fall of 1951 some recruits of the 1932 class arrived in the Soviet Zone of Austria. [] the class of 1933 was to be inducted in the Fall of 1952. 25X1 25X1 25X1
7. In the Fall of 1950 all 1926 NCOs [] were demobilized. The class of 1927 (NCOs and pvts) was demobilized during April - June 1951. The first half of the class of 1928 (which was mobilized in Summer - Fall of 1948) was demobilized in November 1951. [] the rest of the 1928 class (which was drafted in February - March 1949) and part of the 1929 class would be demobilized in the Fall of 1952. The demobilization was general, ie, it affected all assignments and branches and all portions of the pertinent class. [] classes or portions of classes now in service in the Soviet Zone of Austria were: 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932 classes. [] men of the 1927 class who were assigned to the Soviet Air Force were still in service in the USSR and the Soviet Zone of Austria. 25X1 25X1 25X1
8. The 46th Gds Mecz Regt was under strength and had about 1060 EM and 250 officers. [] working as a bread cutter in the kitchen; [] to cut bread for 250 officers and 1060 EM. The squads in a mecz rifle bn had five to six men instead of 11 men. I also heard from friends in the tank bn that the tank bns of the 46th Gds Mecz Regt had only two companies instead of three. However, [] the T/O of the tank companies. [] whether strengths are peacetime or wartime. [] replacements would arrive in Summer of 1952 to build up the units. 25X1 25X1 25X1

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The Headquarters Company of the 46th Gds Mecz Regt, which consisted of radio men, pioneers, drivers, clerks, traffic control regulators, had two NCOs of the 1928 class, one EM of the 1928 class, and a number of men of the 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932 classes. The total strength was 52 EM.

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Leave

9. [] the present time officers get 45 days' leave and additional travel time (length of travel time depends on the distance to their home) once a year, to be taken either in the USSR or at special rest centers located somewhere in Austria. The leave is to be taken all at once, and can not be broken up into two or more short term leaves. EM are not supposed to get leaves at all. EM who excel in political indoctrination, in all-around training, or who have urgent family emergencies can, however, get a 10-day leave with approval of the CO.

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[] when the regimental CO of the 46th Gds Mecz Regt was transferred from the Soviet Zone of Austria to the Odessa Military District. [] percentage of officers who can get a leave. [] changes in the leave system. EM who reenlist voluntarily (Sverkhsochniki) get the same leave privileges as officers. [] officers in [] were regular army, [] not positive.

Labor Service

10. [] what agency is responsible for securing labor personnel in the USSR in peacetime. During the war, in 1941-45, FZO (factory work schools) graduates were deferred from military service and were employed in armament factories. After 1945, however, all men, regardless if they were FZO graduates or students, were actually inducted. [] of the proportion of males to females in the labor service.

Military Districts

11. As a result of assignments and [] the following military districts in the USSR:

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Ural
Odessa
Maritime
Kuzbyshev or Volga
Leningrad

Moscow
Gorkiy
Carpathian
Siberian

[] know how many MDs there are in the USSR.

Female Personnel

12. As of August 1951, Soviet females in uniforms began to arrive in the Soviet Zone of Austria. The 46th Gds Mecz Regt received seven or eight Soviet females, ages 18 to 26. They replaced Austrian female employees as waitresses, cooks, and typists. These Soviet women were not drafted, but were considered voluntary civilian employees, and had civilian status even though they were in uniform and were called Soldatka (female soldier). A Soviet female uniformed cook received a salary of 1200 Austrian schillings per month; a pvt received 40 Austrian schillings per month. The Soviet females received no military training, but were given separate political indoctrination. [] Soviet women doctors and nurses in officers' uniforms, but have no detailed knowledge about them.

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